WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1857.

IRON AND RAILROADS

We publish in another part of our paper an able communication from General Duff Green, upon the subject of iron, railroads, financiering, &c., and desire to call the attention of our readers and of our brethren of the press to its great importance and its intimate bearing upon the railroad and iron interests of the country. If we are not mistaken, the same subject is now engaging the attention of the able and enlightened head of the Treasury Department; and he is at this moment occupied in the collection of facts and statistics with a view of recommending some legislation on the subject looking to the advancement of our own industry and of our own peculiar interests in this respect. The subject embraces many very important interests, and is worthy

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The signs now are that the old national democratic party will have to encounter in 1858 and in 1860 quite as formidable and dangerous opposition as it met and vanquished in 1856.—Rateigh Standard.

It is very seldom that we differ with our cautious and well-informed cotemporary of the Standard; but in this particular instance we are disposed to believe that he has either mistaken or has not seen all the "signs" of the times. For the first time since the days of the elder Adams, there was a complete and successful fusion, in 1840, of the discordant elements of opposition to the democratic party. In 1848 the experiment was tried for a second time, and with only partial success. In 1856 the third experiment was made, and although a southern man was selected to carry out the sectional designs of northern functios, it was attended, it is almost unnecessary to add, with an emphatic failure. The coalition of 1840 lasted only one short month; the coalition of 1848 fell through in less than six months; and, with these significant facts before us, we are not disposed to believe that the defeated coalitionists of 1856 will fare any better than their successful brethren of 1840 or 1848.

We may be mistaken-for we lay no claim to prophetic gifts-but, according to our "signs," the democratic party never occupied so proud, so commanding, and so powerful a position before the country as it does at the present time. Identified with the Union and the constitution, and identified with the honor and prosperity, the growth and greatness, of the nation, it attracts to its standard the conservative masses of the country-the thousands and tens of thousands of honest, patriotic men whose hopes, wishes, and aspirations commence and end within the boundaries of our glerious Union.

The recent overwhelming democratic triumphs in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas afford no grounds for apprehension for the coming year or the year 1860. Those triumphs were won at a time when our enemies conceived that we were vulnerable at many points, and they entered therefore into the contest under the confident belief that, if they could not obtain complete, they would at least secure a partial victory. Nover were hopes more suddenly and effectually blasted! Badly beaten in North Caroline, Tennessee, and Kentucky, in Alabama and Texas, know-nothingism was literally annihilatedthe democracy of those gallant States proudly showing by their acts that, however they may have differed in opinion in regard to the public conduct of a high official of a distant Territory, they were firm, united, resolute, and enthusiastic in support of the principles and the candidates of their party. It may be said that elections are to be held this fall in four more southern States, and that it is possible that weakness and disaffection will be shown in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, or Maryland. Such is not our opinion, nor the opinion of those who have the best opportunities of ascertaining the condition of public sentiment and feeling in those States. Our advices from Mississippi, Louisiana, and Maryland are of the most cheering character; and the prospects of the democracy in Georgia may be inferred from a perusal of the following extract from a late number of the Calhoun (Ga.) Platform :

"The party stand: ever as a unit in favor of the great principles that animated it during the last contest. Our opponents in this State are counting largely upon this difference of opinion in reference to Walker's conduct. We tell them now to learn a lesson from the result in the recent elections. Georgia will not fall behind her sisters in her devotion to democratic principles; and if our opponents expect (which they do) to gain a single vote by this Kansas imbreglio they are sadly mistaken. The equanimity of the democratic party will not be disturbed by it; they will march on in one solid column to victory. We say to our friends, Be watchful and vigilant. Let not the democracy of Georgia fall behind the democracy in her sister States. Let your motto be Excelsior, and, our word for it, a glorious victory awaits you in October next."

If the Standard will examine the "signs" in the northern States more closely we believe its appreheurions will rapidly diminish, if they do not disappear altogether. The late democratic victories in Connecticut are broad, strong types of that reaction in the public sentiment of New England which will yet bring forth a more abundant harvest of patriotic votes. In the great States of Obio and New York the prospects of the democracy are brightening day by day. In the latter State fusion is becoming confusion; for the tyranny and dishonesty of black republicanism have so disgusted the intelligent and onservative portion of its followers, that our friends have only to present a united front to rescue the Empire State not two or three years hence, but this coming fall-from the grinding dispensation under which it has so long been plundered, outraged, and disgraced. For Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Democratic Arch, we have no fears, but high and abiding hopes. Her staunch and faithful democracy their standard-bearers for the October contest, and the only question now is, not as to their

success, but as to the extent of their majorities. We cannot close this article better than by appending the following instructive article from the Albany Argus and Atlas. So far as New York is concerned, the disorganization of the opposition would seem to

From the Albany Argus and Atlas.

The spirit that animates the hatred of the leading politicians of the Seward school and the representatives of his rival, Hilmore, seems to be inflamed with the very vi us of the dog-days. The contest of mutual recrimination is marked by the extreme of bitterness. The Journal goes back to the Averill Orebed speculation to charge corruption upon the State officers:

"The full history of this swindle has yet to be written. When Messrs Cook, Lexenworth, and Raymond constituted the majority of the commissioners of the land office, the trade was presed upon them. They detected its character and refused to purchase. When our present immaculate 'American' administration came in, the pur-

chase was made for \$100,000. The agents by which this transfer was brought about were paid \$50,000. The men who pocketed this bribe are now the noisest declaimers against corruption. With the 'thirty pieces' still jingling in their pockets, they are villifying and traducing those who spurned the bribe and refuse to ratify the

those who spurned the bribe and refuse to ratify the swindle."

To this, and to language still more personal and specific, the Statesman replies, first, by the notification of a trial for libel, in these words:

"The Evening Journal having made the charge of 'official corruption' in the matter of the Averill Ore-Bed purchase, in terms sufficiently specific, we presume the editor will have an opportunity, through an 'official investigation,' to prove it.

And next, by a reply that is evidently, in its terms and purpose, as libellous as that to which it replies:

"The Journal has gone into the Averill Ore-Bed again. It has a strong scent for metallic substances—particularly in the shape of coin. The regency have a real grievance in this matter of the Ore-Bed purchase. The legislature in 1855 'authorized and directed' the commissioners of the inned office to make the 1. rehase at \$100,000. Folied in their altempt to black-nail the owners and feel with numeral shares elsewhere, wheree the Clinton prison was to be removed, they turned against the purchase. Subsequently the directions of the law were carried out, and thus fuled altegather in their repeated attempts to share in the transaction by a sale of their influence, the regency vent their disappointment by denouncing the purchase as corrupt!—although, in the same breath, they are forced to confess that Comptroller Burrows declined to pay the money, because he had doubts as to his powers under the law—doubts which Judge Gould has since decided were not well grounded."

It is not for us to enderse such charges as these made on either side. We give them only to show the bitterness of the contest, leaving the parties to them to fight it out.

The epidemic of mutual accusation has spread beyond

it out.

The epidemic of mutual accusation has spread beyond the central organs, and has infected the subsidiary press and these in turn have assailed each other, and denounced their leaders.

their leaders.

We have copied some of these passages at arms. But the Statesman, in the paragraph below, explains how the leaders console themselves under these attacks:

"The manner in which they dispose of the grumblers is a little more amusing to outsiders than flattering to those who are disposed to rebel against the intolerant rule of the junto. "Don't you think your vote is going to be very much broken next fall!" they are asked. "Oh! no—not at all!" is the reply.

"Well, but look at the position of the Buffalo Express," urges the inquirer.

press," urges the inquirer.

"Oh! Clapp don't amount to anything," is the answer, "he's mad because he couldn't get the clerkship of the house. We will give him a sop and stop his mouth."

"Well," again remarks the outsider, "there's the Buffalo Republic?"

"Pshaw!" says the junto-man. "That's Ben. Welch. He is a conceited sore-head. He don't amount to a row pins." Well, then," perseveres the other, "then's the

Times at Oswego?"
"Oh, that's a tube. We an play upon that as w

The Standard at Syracuse ?"

"It has neither position nor circulation."
The Syracuse Journal?"

Well, then, the New York Times. Raymond has in

fuence, any way !"
"Not a bit," perseveres the member of the junto.
He wants office and can't get it—everybody knows "At least, there's the Evening Post," once more urges

"No," says our Albany oracle, "but they're a set of poets, who don't know anything about politics, or they wouldn't have sold out so cheap last fall. Besides, no person sees the Post out of New York, and we don't expect anything there but what we buy!"
This is a faithful record of the "sidewalk" conversation of the hangers on of the junto, and all who know them will recognise its fidelity at once. In the "organ" the talk is not quite so plain, it is true; but the assertion that the Buffalo Republic and the other radical democratic journals in the State cannot take "five radical democrats" with them out of the republican ranks is a sneercrais' with them out of the republican ranks is a sneer-ing intimation of the contempt in which the Albany re-gency hold their former allies.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.

We took occasion, some days ago, to designate the third district of North Carolina as the "model district:" and for the substantial reason that it had rolled up a majority of 4,851 for Mr. Winslow for Congress. Subsequently we heard that the eighth district had given upwards of five thousand majority for Mr. Clingman. Yesterday we received the Raleigh Standard of last Saturday's issue, containing the returns of the fourth district, which foot up a majority for Mr. Branch of six thousand two hundred and eventy-three! If any other district in North Carolina or in the Union has done better, we should like

The vote in Gillespie county, Texas, at the late election for governor, resulted as fellows :

The know-nothings have but little to lose, and much to hope for, by opening lodges in Gillespie.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

The St. Louis Republican of Friday says: "The returns to-day do not tell the story. Bates unty officially heard from, has done even better than "The returns to-day do not tell the story. Bates county, officially heard from, has done even better than was expected. We put her down at 120 for Stewart; the Democrat had it 54; the true vote is 144 majority. Dallas reduces the majority for Rollins five votes. Reynolds gives Stewart 46 majority instead of 60, which we assigned him, but which is a gain of 84 on the Democrat's figures, that paper having given Rollins 38 majority. The grand result is, that in 102 counties, including Wayne, regarded as official, and five other counties reported, Stewart's majority is musram, with the counties of Dunkin and Ripley to hear from. Last year these two counties gave Polk 201 majority over both Benton and Ewing, and Buchanan 311 votes over Fillmore."

"THE SON OF AN IRISH MECHANIC."

The following notice of the late Senator Rusk appears in the Troy (New York) Budget :

The nation is now bewailing the loss of Thomas J. Rusk, a gallant soldier in the cause of liberty, and a statesman of commanding influence. He was among the first of the Texan volunteers to avenge the atrocities of statesman of commanding influence. He was among the first of the Texan volunteers to avenge the atrocities of the Mexicans upon American citizens, and served faithfully through the war for the independence of the Lone Star.' To his wise foresight the victory of San Jacinto is mainly attributable, and when Houston was wounded, he it was who countermanded the order to halt, and cried 'Push on, boys, push on!' and they did push on, with the terrible war cry of retribution, 'Remember the Alamo !' As President of Texas and its chief justice, in his advocacy of anexation, and as United States senator since that event, he occupied a commanding position, and in every situation showed himself a true American. And yet his father was a stone-mason, and an emigrant from Ireland, who settled in Pendleton district. South Carolina, upon land belonging to John C. Calhoun, where Thomas J. Rusk was born. Such a man would have been prohibited from holding office were the knownothing party in the ascendency; the blood of his father would have worked an attainder against him, and the country must have been deprived of his eminent services. This one practical illustration of the felly and injustice of distinctive Americanism carries with it a stronger argument than any that ever emanuated from thesecret lodges, under the delusive cry that 'Americans must rule Americanism than Thomas J. Rusk, the son of an Irish mechanic **

Hon. ROBERT TOOMS. This distinguished gentleman has been in our city during the last two days attending the session of the supreme court. Mr. Toombs is in fine health, and has entirely recovered from the accident which he met with on his late visit to Texas.

As will be seen by the announcement at the head of ar columns, he will address the people of this county on the present issues before the State and nation at the City Hall to-night, where, we doubt not, he will have a full audience desirous of hearing his views.

Augst appropriate

THE POISON AND THE ANTIDOTE.

It is amusing, and at the same time mortifying, to witness the course of the Charleston Mercury relative to the Kansas question and the policy of Gov. Walker in that Territory. That paper publishes everything, no matter from what quarter it may emanate, against the administration, and professes to believe that Mr. Buchanan has really inaugurated a policy in Kansas to make it a free State. Hence we say their course is mortifying; for, if they really believe what they assert, they are the victims of a credulity that is without the least shadow of evidence to sustain them. If they do not believe it. they are guilty of injustice and ingratitude to the only President who has ever yet recognised the outhern construction of the constitutional right to carry slavery into the Territories. They may choose either horn of the dilemma, from which, we apprehend, there is no possibility of escape.

Below we publish two articles from the Mercury to show how inconsistent they are, if the witnesses they mmon are to be believed. In the one they pretend to believe that "Walker, Orr, and Bigler, with other bottle-holders of the administration," are travelling over the Territory to crush out and put down the pro-slavery party in that Territory. In the other the correspondent of a black-republican paper is had, for nearly twenty years, retired from public life,) the quoted to show that Messrs. Buchanan, Douglas, Atson, & Co. are using all the power they can exert make Kansas a slave State. Will the Mercury inform us which of their witnesses is entitled to most credit—the correspondent of the Richmond South or that period. After alluding to his able practice at the the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune? We ist confess we have but little means of ascertainwhich ought to be believed on this question from the papers with which they correspond. Both are in great and good Lowndes, and says :

Tribune ; and, while the object of it was for another urpose, we give him credit even for doing justice the administration unintentionally. Let the people of the South read both sides, and they will know how to appreciate most of the denunciation that has lately been heaped upon the administration.

COL. ORR AGAIN AND KANSAS. -The Charleston Cour

Col. ORR AGAIN AND KANSAS.—The Charleston Courier of yesterday speaks as follows:
FROM KANSAS.—The following is an extract to the
Richmond South, dated the 2d instant, at Atchison, K.
T. It is further evidence that the pro-slavery party in
Kansas do not support Governor Walker, and gives us
some hope that his treacheries and machinations may yet
be rendered of no avail:

"An election was to be held on the 15th of June for
members to form a State constitution. The abolitionists
declined to vote. The crops being backward prevented
some from voting, and apathy on account of throwing off
the pro-slavery name and taking the democratic name
caused others not to vote. But the largest and greatest
of all causes was the advent, just prior to that time, of caused others not to vote. But the largest and greatest of all causes was the advent, just prior to that time, of Walker with his inaugural; the enormous patronage of the federal government, Indian agencies, land offices, &c., &c., intimating clearly and insinuating everywhere that it must be made a free State for the sake of the democracy—that the Union would be lost if it were not so, and threatening us that if the constitution were not submitted he and the President would join the black-republican party prevented many mot. The pre-slavery party

is of the fourth district, which foot up a majorior Mr. Branch of six thousand two hundred and
sty-three! If any other district in North Caroor in the Union has done better, we should like
the figures.

DEMOCRATIC ALL OVER.

The vote in Gillespie county, Texas, at the late
tion for governor, resulted as fellows:

"The convention to form a State constitution will meet
the October elections.

"The convention to form a State constitution will meet
in September next. They are unanimously pro-slavery.

The question at issue is, shall the constitution be submitted? I hope not. I believe not. Nothing save official
patronage brought to bear on the weak-backed members
can make a submission pass. The talent of the convention, and I am satisfied the numbers, too, are against a
submission."

is important—the cause of the social vote polled at the election for members of the convention. The abolitionists are trying to create the impression that it was our whole strength. It was not so by any means. The fact whole strength. It was not so by any means. The fact that there was no opposition, it being well known that the free-soilers would not participate in the election—the backwardness of the crops from the late spring, and the distrust created by Walker's inaugural, issued just at the time—paralyzed the party by surprise, intimating that the whole thing would fall through, that the administration were against us, and that, do as we might, Kansas was lost to the Bouth, that all we could do was to follow his light that the strength in making its firm the discount the first that the strength is the strength in the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength in the strength is the strength in the strength in the strength is the strength in the directions in making it a free, democratic State—kept the bulk of our party away from the polls. The registry shows our strength better, for very few of the other party allowed their names to be taken. They are strangely in-consistent on this point, for almost in the same breath they access us of refusing to register them, and then in-sist that 1,731 out of over 9,500 is the total number of votes we can poll, and appeal to the returns of that elec-

Military Organization in Kansas.—We lay before our readers, from the Chicago Tribune, a letter from one of the black-republican party in Lawrence, Kansas. These are the people whom Governor Walker condescended to address in stump speeches, to persuade to join him in making Kansas a fee State. These are the people whom he allowed to sit in legislature in his very presence, and pass laws for future elections and the governence of the Territory. It is to carry out their legislation providing for an election in October that the military organization spoken of has been made. What a faithful governor! What an impartial administration! Why, one would suppose, that if no high sense of duty can actuate him, the defiant contempt and scorn with which he has been treated would impel to put down so palpable a rebellion against the laws of the land. Here is the result of his having quashed all legal proceedings against their nefarious leaders, and his abject complaisance to their insolent pretensions. Should Kansas reject his dictation, and he should go over to them, as he says he will, they may receive him with tar and feathers. He will hardly merit a less distinguished reception.

less distinguished reception.

The New York Herald can now understand our allusion when we speke of the fighting capacities of south-The Kansas correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, (black-republican,) writing from Lawrence, Kanses Terri-tory, on the 15th, says:

"The most extensive and formidable military organi-The most extensive and formidable military organization that ever existed in a Territory of the United States has been formed within the past three weeks in Kansas. Its purpose is to protect the ballot-box at the October election, and forever afterwards, until our admission into the Union as a free State. If, by fraud and bribery, Kansas is admitted as a slave State, this organization will not be dissolved. The free-State men have an by the announcement at the head of all address the people of this county as before the State and nation at the where, we doubt not, lie will have a us of hearing his views.

[Missouri attempts to interfere with Kansas affairs, the slaves in the Flatte region will be liberated at

the point of the sword. Buchanan, Douglas, Atchison, & Co., will find that they will rouse up a tiger, instead of a worm, if they attempt to force their favorite organized crime on the people here. The free-State men are too strong now to care for the troops of Missouri either."

GENERAL HAMILTON.

Amongst the distinguished men of South Carolina who are brought forward by their friends to fill the place of the lamented Judge Butler-such as Colonel Pickens, ex-Governor Hammond, ex-Governor Adams, Chesnut, and Keitt-Gen. Hamilton is also presented by his friends as a candidate for the same honorable post. The following communication in relation to the public services of General Hamilton has been sent us by a friend, and at his request we cheerfully lay it before our readers :

GENERAL HAMILTON.

An able article in the "Charleston Mercury" strongly recommends Gen. Hamilton, of that State, as the successor of the late distinguished Judge Butler. A brief sketch is given of the public career of Gen. Hamilton, and of his services to his native State, in her legislature, as mayor of Charleston city, as governor of the State, and as member of Congress for a long series of years. In this writer refers to some most interesting events in Congress, as well as in South Carolina, during the administration having been seldom referred to of late years, may be worthy of revival now, even though much discussed at his military service in Canada during the war of 1812, his civil services in various high offices at home.

to speak of his career in Congress, as the successor

the papers with which they correspond. Both are in opposition to the administration, and, consequently, should be looked upon with some degree of allowance even in the statement of facts, much more when they subject the motives of the President to their criticism.

If the Mercury really believes the walker, Orr, and Bigler were sent to the ferritory to put down the produce of the tariff of the continued, with fearless ability, his opposition to that scheme of fraud and injustice, and in and out of the Territory are denouncing the administration and Gov. Walker for the course he has pursued? If they desire Kansas to come in as a free State, and that is the policy of the administration, why should any difference exist? If they are both endeavoring to secure the same object, why these bitter denunciations? We are rejoiced to find the Mercury publishing the article from the Chicago Tribune; and, while the object of it was for another. of off-hard debate, he continued his assaults on his oppo-nents with signal vigor of argument and brilliant sallies of wit and humor. And what imparted the strongest ar-dor to his exertions was the conviction that the over-throw of the administration of Mr. Adams, and the election of Jackson, would be the everthrow of the tariff and of the system of internal improvements which was fast corrupt-ing the country to its core. In the House of Representa-tives, from 1828 to 1829, he was the leader of the oppo-

tives, from 1826 to 1829, he was the leader of the opposition to the tariff of protection and the administration of Adams. In this Congress Clay stood, it is true, on an isolated pedestal of his own; but after McDuffie, and Storrs, of New York, General Hamilton ranked as the next member in power of debate in the House, and in brilliancy of wit and scathing sarcasm he was second only to Randolph; whilst in sagacity and address as a leader he was acknowledged to be superior to them all.

"In the winter of 1829 General Hamilton returned to Wasnington, and during that session his relations with General Jackson continued to be friendly and confidential, although the tokens were becoming sufficiently significant that he would take sides against South Carolina in her coming struggle. Jackson requested an interview with congress, but to return and so the leader for his admin-istration in the House. It is well known that he declined this overture, and that Jackson then declared to Hamil-ton that he had left Tennessee with the determination to call him to the head of the War Department, for which he decined him the best qualified of any man in the country, but that his extreme views on the tariff, and his declarations of a meditated way solving to country, but that his extende views of the carri, and na-declarations of a meditated open resistance to the meas-ure, precluded his thus gratifying his personal wishes. The reply of Hamilton was, that whilst he thanked the General for the honor he had intended him, he was more highly gratified at the reasons assigned for his exclusion than he could have been by all the honors of his cabinet. A few weeks after this General Jackson offered him the mission to Mexico without instructions, to act at his own dis-cretion, and with a carie blanche for the purchase of Texas.

We copy the following from the St. Paul (Minneata) Pioneer of the 18th instant :

"We regret to learn that hostilities have again broken

out between the Sioux and Chippewas.

'On or about the first of the present month, a war party of the Red Lake and pillager bands of Chippewas attacked detached parties of Sioux, farming or hunting, in the neighborhood of Lac Travers. The Chippewas took between thirty and forty scalps, and then hastily retreat- | tion. It merely con

The republican State convention of Iowa met at Iowa City on the 19th instant. General R. P. Lowe was nominated for governor, and Oran Faville for lientenant governor.

A New York paper says about six weeks ago the pro-prietors of the St. Nichelas Hotel, in examining their books, discovered a deficit in their accounts, and that money to a considerable amount was missing. The books were thoroughly examined, when the extent of the defalcation at every step became more apparent. Suspicion at once rested upon John M. Lawier, who has been for a at once rested upon John M. Lawier, who has been for a number of years connected with the house as bookkeeper, and a closs watch was set upon his movements. Yester-day he was arrested. It is estimated that the embeaste-ment will not fall far short of \$10,000, and it may pos-sibly exceed that sum. The accused is a young man, and very modest and quiet in his behavior. Since his arrest

five Indians were killed, and upwards of thirty wounded. Lieutenants Stein and Davis, and nine privates, were wounded. Col. Miles recovered a large amount of prop-

col. James L. Voorhees and others, of Syracuse, (N. Y...) own a large tract of sandstone land in Lewis county. Kentucky, on which they planted a vineyard of 30 acres. At the end of the third year they made some wine, which a French chemist analyzed, and pronounced superior to that produced in France, excepting only the growth of one district. The experiment of mising the grape on sandstone soil, which was of doubtful result at first, has new proved entirely successful. Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, to whose indefatigable exertions we are chiefly indebted for establishing this branch of business in the West, has recently planted vineyards on the same kind of soil on the Ohio river, opposite to the grounds of Mr. Voorhees.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE Important Decision in Regard to the Issue of Patents. sined is the decision of the Attorney General in the case of a man who, after filing a caveat and paying twenty dollars, demanded, in one instance, the return of ten dol-lars, and, in another, on paying an additional ten dollars,

which was recently referred to him by the Secretary of the Interior:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

communication of the 23d ultimo, arising upon the pa-lent laws. The case presented, upon which they arise, a substantially this:

is substantially this:

A person filing a caveat, and paying twenty dollars, demands, in one case, the return of ten dollars, and, in others, on paying an additional ten dollars, making thirty dollars in the whole, and, without doing any other act, demands a return of twenty dollars. The question is whether the commissioner is authorized to refund the amount claimed in either case?

The first question involves the meaning of the law concerning caveats. The twelfth section of the patent law of 1836 provides:

1836 provides:
"That any citizen of the United States, or alien who "That any citizen of the United States, or alien who shall have been a resident of the United States one year next proceeding, and shall have made oath of his intention to become a citizen thereof, who shall have invented any new art, machine, or improvement thereof, and shall desire further time to mature the same, may, on paying to the credit of the treasury, in manner as provided in the minit section of this act, the sum of twenty dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the design and purpose thereof, and its principal and distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right till he shall have matured his invention, which sum of twenty dollars, in case of the person filling such caveat shall afterwards take out a patent for the invention therein mentioned, shall be considered a part of the sum herein required for the same, and such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office, and preserved in secresy."

This entitles the caveator to notice of any competing invention within one year, and allows him three menths and, finally, as governor of the State, the writer proceeds

This critities the caveator to notice of any competing invention within one year, and allows him three mentato complete his application. There is no provision allowing a cavactor, as such, to withdraw any portion of the eventy dollars fee which is required on fling it. In the absence of any such law, it cannot be lawfully done. The claim to refund ten dollars in the cases should be rejectable events there is no authority for such refunding.

the second question depends upon the construction the second question depends upon the construction is sixth and seventh sections of said patent act, the fir

The second question depends upon the construction of the sixth and seventh sections of said patent act, the first of which provides that any person who has discovered or invented any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, may make application in writing for a patent. The section then specifies what the applicant shall do to make an application. The following, being statute requirements, cannot be dispensed with by the commissioners:

"But before any inventor shall receive a patent for any such new invention or discovery, he shall deliver a written description of his invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, using, and compounding the same, in such full, clear, and exacterms, avoiding unnecessary prolixity, as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of any machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle or character by which it may be distinguished from other inventions, and he shall particularly specify and point out the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. He shall, furthermore, and tions, and he shall particularly specify and point out the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. He shall, furthermore, accompany the whole with a drawing or drawings, and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings; or with specimens of ingredients, and of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, where the invention or discovery is of a composition of matter; which descriptions and drawings, signed by the inventor, and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the Patent Office; and he shall, moreover, furnly a model of his invention in all cases which ings, signed by the inventor, and atteated by two windessesshall be filed in the Patent Office; and the shall, more-over, furnish a model of his invention in all cases which admit of a representation by model, of a convenient size to exhibit advantageously its several parts. The appli-cant shall make oath or affirmation that he does verily be-lieve that he is the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, composition, or improvement, for which he solicits a patent; and that h or discoverer of the provement, for which he solicits a patent; and that he does not know or believe that the same was ever before known or used; and also of what country he is a citizen; which oath or affirmation may be made before any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

The applicant must conform to this enactment. The Commissioner must judge whether the nature of the case

Commissioner must judge whether the nature of the case admits of representation by drawings and models, and consequently their size and sufficiency, and the sufficiency of the ingredients and composition of the matter. With out conforming to the statute in making the application it cannot be said that one has legally been made. It is impossible to withdraw an application before it is made; and as a caveat is not an application for a patent, in any possible sense of that term, it is clear that the Commissioner cannot refund a portion of the caveat fee, as claimed.

One of the steps to be taken in making an application One of the steps to be taken in making an application is paying into the treasury thirty dollars. The twelfth section of the act provides that where a caveat has been filed, and twenty dollars paid, and the caveator" shall afterwards take out a patent for the invention therein mentioned," said twenty dollars "shall be a part of the

mentioned," said twenty dollars "shall be a part of the sum herein required for the sum."

By a very liberal, instead of a strict, construction, understand it has been held that the twenty dollars made treated as a portion of the thirty required to complet the application so that the applicant only pays ten dollars in addition thereto. The payment of the ten dollars additional does not convert a cayest into an authority of the ten dollars additional does not convert a cayest into an authority of the ten dollars. between thirty and forty scalps, and then hastily retreated down and across Red river, homewards. At one of the white settlements on Red river they killed five head of cattle, and destroyed considerable lumber.

"Late advices from the Sioux agency represent that a war party of Sioux has gone in pursuit of the Chippewas.

"A body of troops will probably be immediately sent to the Chippewa country to arrest the murderent, and intercept the Sioux, before the commission by them of acts of hostility.

"The professions of a desire for peace, on the part of the Chippewas, last spring, were made, undoubtedly, with the intention of deceiving the Sioux into a state of fancied security."

The republican State convention of Iowa met at

which it can be applied, nor how it is distinguished from other inventions. He is not required to furnish specimens of ingredients and compounds, nor models, nor discovery. Nor does the caveat necessarily ask for a patent.

A caveat neither requires the petition specified in the sixth section nor the specification there required. The Commissioner can perform no act upon the caveat beyond filing it, nor in consequence of it, except to give the caveat on the original profile of the caveat and an application are as different as the provisions of law which relate to them. There is no provision for withdrawing a caveat. Money cannot lawfully be returned to one who only files a caveat, whether he make up the thirty-dollar fee or not.

By the eighth section the Commissioner is required con the filing of any such application, description, and

on the filing of any such application, description, and specification, (as mentioned in the seventh section,) and this payment of the duty, to cause an examination of the alleged discovery or invention, and to grant a patent, it alleged discovery or invention, and to grant a patent, i certain things specified in the section appear. It ther imposes another duty on the Commissioner in the follow

very modest and quiet in his behavior. Since his arrest he has confessed his guilt in the matter, and stated that he has taken over \$5,000 since the 1st of January, 1857. With the moneys thus embezzled it appears Lawler has purchased property in or about the city of Albany, which property he now holds in his own name. Several months ago he became quite attached to a lady of wealth from California, and has interested himself greatly in her business affairs. It is said that he has a large amount of this lady's money in his hands, but declines at present to give it up. He has offered to make restitution to his employers.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated the 22d, says: Col. Roberts, who has arrived here from New Mexico, reports that a battle had occurred between the Apacho Indians and Col. Miles' command, on the Gila river, in which twenty-five Indians were killed, and upwards of thirty wounded. Lieutenants Stein and Davis, and nine privates, were wounded. Col. Miles recovered a large amount of prop

The above is the only provision authorizing the refunding fees, except where paid under mistake; and in no other part of the law is there a provision for withdrawing an application. The Commissioner can only act when the claimant brings his case within these statutory provisions, which seem to be free from ambiguity. In no other case has he jurisdiction or power to act.

The foregoing remarks are an answer to your questions, as full (perhaps fuller) than the case required. But, before I close, let me recapitulate:

1. The payment of a duty upon a patent or caveat to the credit of the treasury is not a pledge or deposite of the money, but an absolute and unconditional payment.

money to be repaid to him, he must show that his demand for it is founded in some law, within whose term he can bring his case distinctly and clearly.

3. There is but one provision in the act of July 4, 1834 authorizing a duty once paid to be refunded, and the provision is found in the third sentence of the sevent

4. That sentence authorized twenty dollars to be turned, not to a caveator, nor to one who has made a incomplete application," but to a person who has mad an application, which is perfect enough to be examine and which, in point of fact, has been examined and

5. It follows that a party who merely files a cave paying the legal duty of twenty dollars, cannot withdo the caveat and demand a return of ten dollars. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

Hon. J. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

Sale of the Choctaw Orphan Lunds of Mississippi. - The Se retary of the Interior transmitted yesterday morning the Commissioner of the General I and Office a comple the Commissioner of the ueneral rand omee a complete list of the reverted and acquired Choctaw orphan land in the State of Mississippi which remained unsold on the 17th inst., requesting him to forward it to the registe and receiver of the land office at Grenada, Mississippi with instructions for its publication in a number of

Sealed proposals for the purchase of any tract or traof will be received at the land office at Grenada until t first day of November next. Any tract for which it same price may be offered by two or more bidders, about the valuation price, may be purchased by the bidder of fering the highest price therefor. Upon the approval h issued by the department.

Those lands for which no proposals shall be recei

after the first day of November. A similar course is quired for these sales in order to obtain patents.

that some time last year suit was brought against lads Agent Montgomery for burning a number of cabins red ed on lands belonging to the Kaw Indians, of Kanas this was done in order to drive off intruders. Mr. Mos comery was indicted for arson. The Commissioner adian Affairs informed us yesterday morning that if Attorney General has directed the district attorney to c ter a nolle prosequi, and dismiss the case.

TROULAR TO ALL PERSONS IN THE UNITED THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

As chrieman of a committee appointed by a meeting persons interested in railroads, and charged with the of bringing the subject before the Post Office Departm and before Congress, the undersigned respectfully submit or your consideration the propriety of holding a conven-tion in the city of Washington on the first Monday of January next, to be composed of delegates to be selected

reciprocal exchange of the products of the industry ommercial nations, and that to enable England to bu our cotton we must buy her manufactures; or, in other words, they insist that we must buy British goods with our money, because England cannot buy our cotton with her credit. Yet our commerce with England is so regu-lated that we have bought so much of her bad iron with our good credit that the interest on our foreign debt i by some, estimated at thirty-five millions of dollars per nnum, and that debt is increasing at the rate of two

millions of dollars per annum.

If we assume that the annual charge thus created but fifty millions of dollars, and add compound interest. on the sum that will be created by continuing our present system for twenty years, it will be near two hundre nillions of dollars per annum—a charge which no peo an pay. It becomes us, therefore, to look facts in the face, and to ascertain whether, by a wise regulation of our commerce and of our currency, we may not achie

our financial independence.

In his speech upon the currency that distinguishe tatesman, John C. Calhoun, said that the value of the property of a commercial country is thirty times the sum of its currency. This being the relation between the values of property and the currency, it will be seen that as the constitution gives to Congress power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and also to coin mone Congress to so regulate our foreign commerce as to give us far as practicable, stability to the value of money. For it is manifest that, inasmuch as gold and silver are, b consent of civilized nations, the standard of values, in our commerce is so regulated that, whenever, from any ause, (such as war with Russia, or with India, or Chin or speculations in mines or railways, or government se-curities, or the payment of the West India indemnity, or my cause whatever,) there is an extraordinary demi for bullion, the Bank of England can obtain specie from as at less cost and in less time than she can obtain it else where, then the Bank of England will export our specie and as the value of money depends on the quantity currency, the effect must be to contract our currency and to diminish the value of our property thirty times the sum of the contraction of the currency. It requires no argument to prove that the power of the

Bank of England thus to act upon our currency, and be regulate the values of money and of property, is increase by the regulations of our commerce, which increase our indebtedness twenty millions of dollars per annum, and mented by compound interest on that accumulating indebtedness; which, if not prevented by a wise for thought, will soon be estimated by hundreds of million instead of tens of millions per annum. It is now admitted that money properly expended on well-located millions increases the values of property many times the sum of the expenditures. We have now nearly two thousand millions of dollars invested in railroads; and wise regulation of our commerce and currency would enable us, in a very few years, to multiply that sum this fold. As the value of property is thirty times the sm of our currency, and the investment in railroads and ments so much the values of property, it is manifest that there should be a corresponding increase of currency to represent the increasing values of property. And as, it the absence of sufficient gold and silver and bank notes, allowed the corresponding to railroad bonds are the most available as a substitute it currency, and as the value of these in the absence of proper organization by which it may be sustained is cessarily uncertain, it is apparent that the weak point our financial system is the use now made of railres bonds; and especially the purclase of foreign iron high prices with these bonds at the depreciation at which they are sold.

As our railroad system has absorbed, and must of no cessity continue to absorb, so much of our capital so labor; and as the purchase of foreign iron with railres bonds must subject us more and more to the finance policy of the Bank of England; and as it is now well a derstood that the policy of that bank is to regulate the exchanges so as to make London the heart of the final cial world; and as she can under our present system cruit her stock of bullion by exporting our specie at le cost than she can obtain it elsewhere; and as the purchase of English iron with our railroad tonds increase